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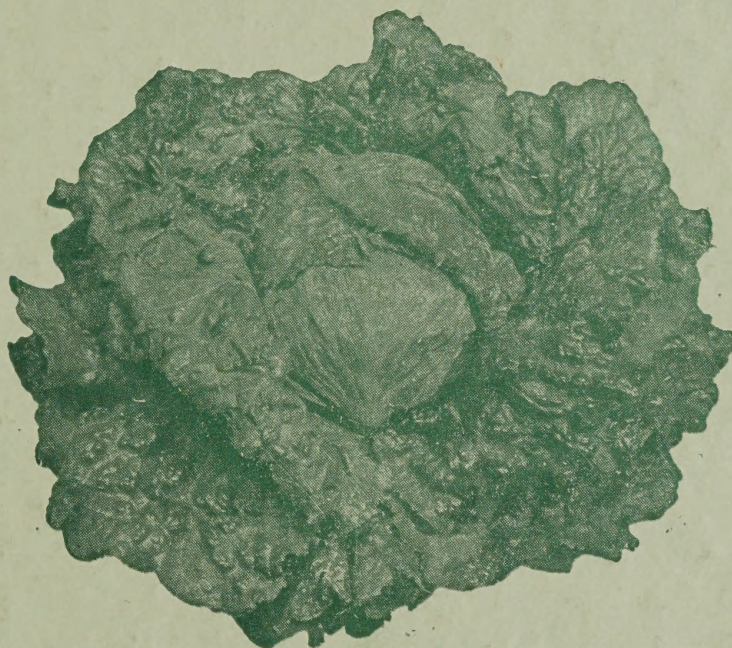
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Dependable Seed

For

Market Gardener's



HOLLISTER SEED CO.

GROWERS - WHOLESALERS - RETAILERS

HOLLISTER, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

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DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING

YOUR NAME and ADDRESS must be written very plainly in full on every order sent us.

REMITTANCE should be made by Post Office or Express Money Order, or Bank Draft.

IF REMITTANCE DOES NOT Accompany Order, all goods shall be sent C. O. D., charging you for C. O. D. fees.

SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITY orders shall be given you. Write us for prices when ordering exceptionally large quantities.

TRANSPORTATION CHARGES are all prepaid by us, except on those items marked F. O. B. in this catalog.

FOREIGN SHIPPING CHARGES are made at 5 cents for every pound or fraction thereof of seeds ordered.

FOREIGN COUNTRY SHIPMENTS (Mexico, Hawaii, Canada, etc.) Send remittance in full with order. Do not order by C. O. D.

Seeds not returnable for either refund or exchange if container opened or broken in any way. In the event that you wish to return any seed, that is if unopened, please write us first. Seeds not accepted if returned after 10 days.

Air mail postage is not prepaid. If you desire to have your order sent by air mail, please include postage in your remittance

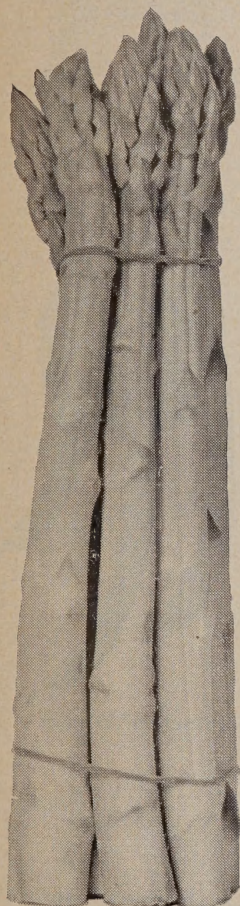
The Seeds offered in this catalog were grown with the greatest possible care. The mother stocks were developed from carefully selected plants, and the fields have been strictly rogued so that nothing but the very best has been allowed to go to seed. All seeds are thoroughly cleaned so that the products are as clean as any seed in the open market. **Cucumber and Melon Seeds** are all grown in Rocky Ford, Colorado. All of our seeds are grown only by very reliable growers, most severely tested for good germination, and can be recommended for the most critical trade.

Note: Garden seeds are subject to being sold out at any time. Prices also subject to change without notice.

NON WARRANTY. Results depend very much on climate, soil, treatment, and other conditions over which we have no control, and while we exercise every care to have all seeds pure and reliable, we do not give any warranty expressed or implied as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter beyond our control, and we will not in any way be responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the seeds on these terms, they are to be returned at once.

ASPARAGUS

CULTURE. When starting the seeds in beds, it is advisable to soak the seeds in water for 24 hours before planting. This makes germination more rapid and certain. Sow in February in beds broadcasted or in rows. When plants are well established, thin to about an inch apart. Hoe frequently during the summer. Plants will be ready to set in a permanent bed the following January, in soil worked to a depth of 16 to 18 inches. Leave the rows 3 or 4 feet apart, with at least 6 inches of soil over the roots. Shoots will be more rounded and tender by applying manure between rows and 2 pounds of nitrate of soda or ammonium sulphate to the square rod. Light sandy soil is preferable.



Paradise

MARY WASHINGTON. An improved and selected strain of Martha Washington. Earlier and larger than the original. Shoots are firm and very tender. **1 oz. 15c; 4 oz. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25 postpaid.**

PARADISE. A new asparagus that comes into production one year earlier than any other variety. Paradise asparagus set out in the Spring grows rapidly, developing extra large plants THAT SAME YEAR. It is very similar in appearance to the Martha Washington variety, and highly resistant to rust. Excellent variety for freezing. **1 oz. 50c; 4 oz. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$4.00, postpaid.**

B E A N S

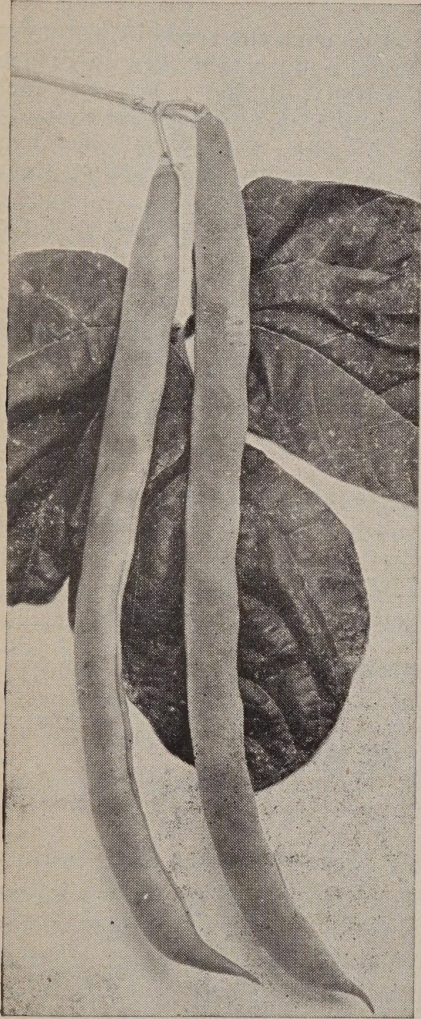
CULTURE. Sandy soil preferred in early spring, but heavy loam is best in summer. Plant the seeds when the ground is properly moistened and pulverized. Drills or rows should be at least 20 inches apart. If soil is heavy, one-half inch is deep enough; plant about an inch deeper in sandy soil. Do not plant in soil that is too wet, nor irrigate immediately after planning. Do not permit the soil to dry. For home gardening, use a hose to water if possible at roots and never spray plants.

B U S H B E A N S

BLACK WAX PROLIFIC. Early, very productive with handsome golden yellow round pods. Brittle, stringless and fine quality. Favored mostly for mid-summer gardenings. Plant from April to August. **1/4 lb. 15c; 1 lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50, postpaid. 100 lbs. \$15.00, F. O. B. Hollister.**

STRINGLESS GREEN POD. Good for market; fleshy, stringless. Tender pods about 5 1/2 inches long. **1/4 lb. 15c; 1 lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50 postpaid.**

POLE BEANS

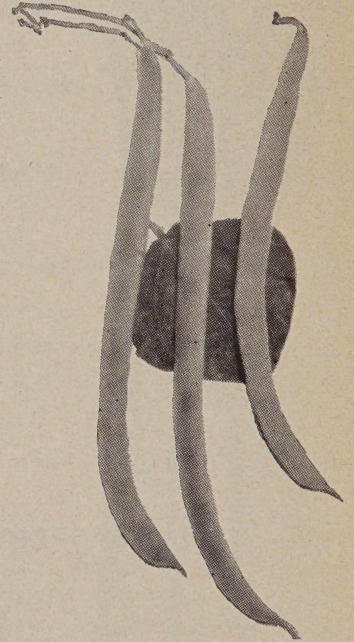


Early Pole No. 191

EARLY POLE No. 191. A white seeded pole bean vigorous, productive, with large broad dark green leaves. Earlier than Kentucky Wonder. Dark green pods. 9 to 10 inches long. Smooth, tender and stringless at best snap stage. Resistant to bean rust. **4 oz. 15c; 1 lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00, postpaid; 100 lbs. \$15.00, F. O. B. Hollister.**

KENTUCKY WONDER.

One of the very best sorts for marketing; early and productive pods of 8 to 9 inches long. **1/4 lb. 15c; 1 lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50, postpaid; 100 lbs. \$13.50 F. O. B. Hollister.**



Kentucky Wonder

KENTUCKY WONDER WHITE SEEDED. STRINGLESS GREEN POD.

A very early white seeded variety. Pods 6 to 7 inches long. **1/4 lb. 15c; 1 lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50, postpaid, 100 lbs. \$13.00, F. O. B. Hollister.**

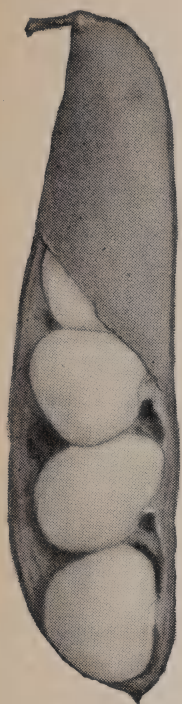
BRUSSELS SPROUTS

CULTURE. When the sprouts begin to form, remove the lower leaves to improve growth. Requires the same method of culture as cabbage. Will grow successfully under conditions favorable to cabbages.

IMPROVED LONG ISLAND. A hardy and productive variety. Stem about 20 inches high. The sprouts are closely set, 1 1/2 inch in diameter, very firm and well rounded. **1 oz. 40c; 4 oz. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.00, postpaid.**

LIMA BEANS

CULTURE. Beans planted in cold soil will rot. They should be planted around the end of April or in the month of May.



Fordhook Bush

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA. Excellent, early and distinct bush growth. It is very prolific and resistant to blight. Most profitable for market because the pods remain green. Pods are about 5 inches long, containing 4 to 5 large oval-shaped white beans of the so-called Butter Lima type. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50, postpaid; 100 lbs. \$15.00 F. O. B. Hollister.

POLE LIMA BURPEE'S BEST. A pole lima with the combined qualities of Fordhook Bush Lima with an enormous yield surpassing the heavy production of other Pole Limas. The green glossy pods contain four or five and sometimes six big thick beans of green color. Pods are straight, five to six inches long, one and one-half inches wide, fully three-quarters of an inch thick, and grow four to eight in a cluster. The beans are exceptionally tender. Plant vigorous, strong-growing, and a natural climber. Best for either the market or the home garden. 4 oz. 15c; 1 lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50, postpaid; 100 lbs. \$15.00, F. O. B. Hollister.

ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING BROCCOLI

ITALIAN GREEN
SPROUTING
Early Strain



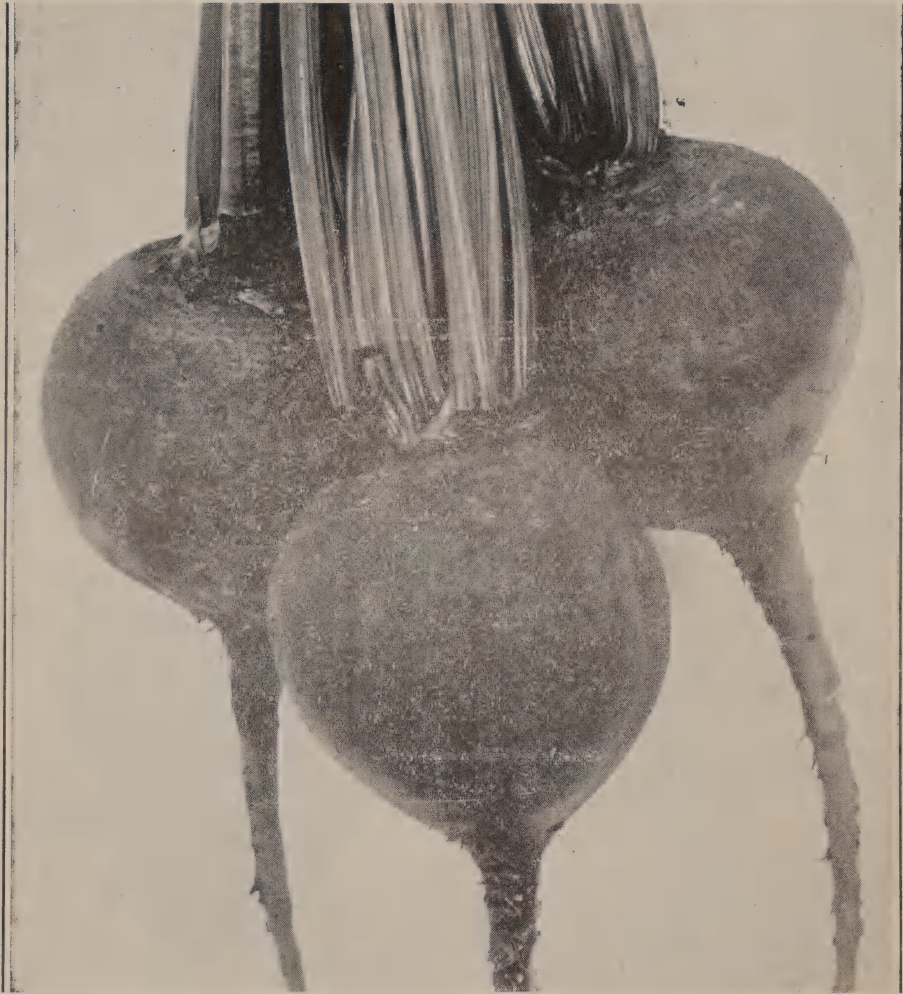
CULTURE. Same as for Cauliflower.

EARLY STRAIN. Produces a large head and is very prolific. Smaller heads appear after the main head has been cut. 1 oz. 60c; 4 oz. \$2.00; 1 lb. \$7.00, postpaid.

TABLE BEET

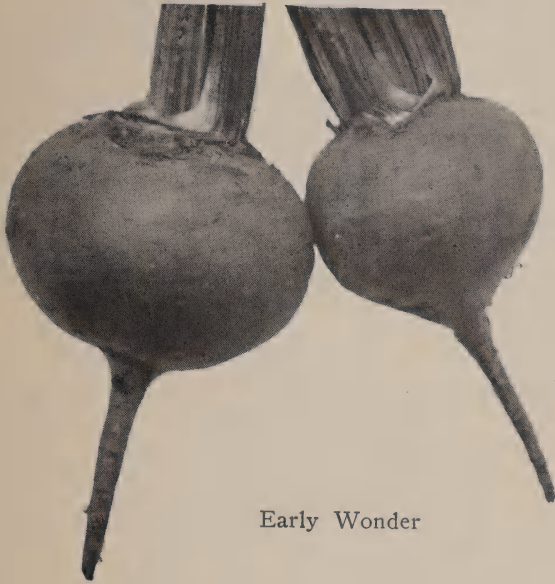
CULTURE. Beets may be grown in any good soil, but they do best in rich sandy loam. Sow the seeds any time from February to October, one-half inch deep in well prepared moist soil, in rows 12 to 18 inches apart. Drill 6 pounds of seed to an acre. When the beets are 3 or 4 inches high, thin them out 3 inches apart. Irrigate about every two weeks unless the nature of the soil is such that more frequent irrigation is necessary. Mulch the soil after each irrigation. Beets are ready for use in ten weeks, and retains its prime condition for another ten weeks.

DETROIT DARK RED. The best sort for home or market gardener and for canning purposes. Roots globe shaped, of medium size. 1 oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.50; 10 lbs. \$22.50, postpaid.



Detroit Dark Red

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN. Favorite for the first market. Roots a flattened globe shape. 1 oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$20.00, postpaid.



Early Wonder

EARLY WONDER. Popular with market gardeners for early or late planting. **1 oz.** 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$22.50, postpaid.

IMPROVED EARLY BLOOD TURNIP. The old standard table beet; roots almost round **1 oz.** 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$20.00, postpaid.

SWISS CHARD

CULTURE. It is much used as a substitute for spinach. Also used as a green food for chickens. Sow seed in rows 18 inches apart and thin the plants to stand a foot apart; cut off the foliage and the plants will sprout again. Give several cuttings in a season.

SELECTED GIANT WHITE RIBBED. Smooth, dark green leaves with broad white ribs. **1 oz.** 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

CABBAGE

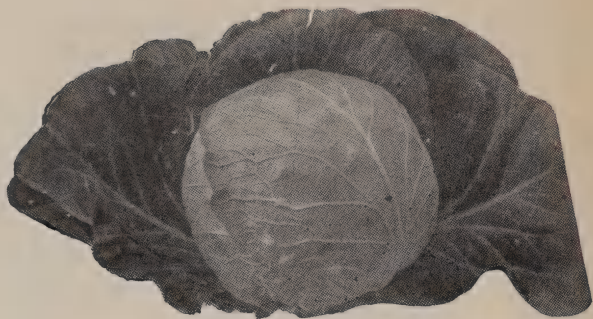
CULTURE. If planted properly you can have Cabbage all the year round with very little trouble. It requires rich, mellow and well drained soil with plenty of moisture. Rows should be 3 feet apart, plants 18 inches apart. Improper culture or unseasonable weather will stunt the normal growth of Cabbage and cause the head to prematurely go to seed. Cabbage is attacked by three classes of insects: Cutworms, Plant lice, or Aphis, and Green Cabbage Worm. Cutworms can be controlled by means of paper collars or by dusting or spraying with Corona Dry. Five ounces of seed will produce plants for 1 acre.

GOLDEN ACRE SELECTED. This is among the earliest variety of Cabbages, with firm head, very uniform in shape and size. The shape is similar to Copenhagen Market, but has fewer leaves. The heads average in weight from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 pounds. Owing to its being compact with few leaves, it may be planted in rows 12 to 14 inches apart, which requires about 15,000 plants per acre. **1 oz.** 50c; **4 oz.** \$1.65; 1 lb. \$5.00, postpaid.



Golden Acre

COPENHAGEN MARKET. Early variety; stem short, heads large, round and solid. 1 oz. 59c; ¼ lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$5.00, postpaid.



Copenhagen Market



Danish Ballhead Short Stem

DANISH BALLHEAD. (Short Stem). A good winter sort, heads round and very solid. Keeps well and is a good shipper. 1 oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$4.50, postpaid.

DANISH ROUNDHEAD SHORT STEM. The stem measures only about four inches. The covering leaves are so large and overlapping that only two, or at most three, are visible. Heads average about five pounds and the yield per acre is about 20 tons. 1 oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50 1 lb. \$4.50, postpaid.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH. A good flat-headed variety, with short stems and firm head. 1 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 80c; 1 lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. Extra early variety; heads broad, cone-shaped and very solid. 1 oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN. Excellent, medium early, short stemmed, heads large, round and very solid. 1 oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$5.00, postpaid.



Mammoth Rock Red

MAMMOTH ROCK RED. Best hard-headed red variety. Large heads, globular; very solid. Deep red on top. Outer leaves, greenish red, large and spreading. Especially used for pickling. 1 oz. 50c; 4 oz. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$4.50, postpaid.



Marion Market

MARION MARKET. A strain of Copenhagen Market resistant to "cabbage yellows" disease, but maturing about ten days later. Heads round, firm and little larger than the Copenhagen Market. 1 oz. 59c; 4 oz. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$5.00, postpaid.



Penn State Ballhead

PENN STATE BALLHEAD. One of the very best and newest strains of the Ballhead or Hollander type. Penn State Ballhead shows records of over 20 tons per acre for a period of years. The primary reason for the increased yield in the Penn State strains lies in the successful selection of hard, tight heads, weighing at least one-third more than ordinary Danish of equal size. 130-140 days to mature. Weight of heads: 3 to 5 lbs. **1 oz. 50c; 1/4 lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$4.50, postpaid.**

HOLLANDER SHORT STEM. A Danish Ballhead type, but the head is somewhat smaller and has more leaves. Small, slender mi. rib. The head is round and very solid. Little earlier than the original Ballhead. Good keeping quality. **1 oz. 50c; 4 oz. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$5.00, postpaid.**



Perfection Drumhead

SAVOY, PERFECTION DRUMHEAD. Best winter keeper. Late. Heads round, compact, solid. Deep green and coarsely crumpled. **1 oz. 50c; 4 oz. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$5.00 postpaid.**

CHINESE CABBAGE

CULTURE FOR CHINESE CABBAGE. The seed should be sown from July to early September. Plant in rows 14 to 16 inches apart and furrows 38 to 40 inches apart. Thin out to 12 inches. If it tends to mature without heading, the plants should be blanched by tying closely with burlap.



Wong Bok

Our strain is the genuine Chinese Cabbage, the mother being imported directly from China. It has mild and pleasant flavor. The outside leaves grow to a large, round leaf and the heart is snowy white with compact leaves tightly held together. Makes delicious slaw and fine salad. May be boiled like cabbage.

SANTO. Leaves are large, and tightly enfold the heart. Stalks are thick, tender, crispy and snowy-white. **1 oz. 20c; 4 oz. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.50, postpaid.**

WONG BOK. This is the best large and firm header. Heads short and broad, and leaves fold tight. **1 oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.75, postpaid.**

CHINESE WHITE MUSTARD BAK - TOY



CHINESE WHITE MUSTARD BAK-TOY. stalk white. Non pungent. **1 oz. 20c; 4 oz. 70c;**
1 lb. \$2.50, postpaid.



Shakushina

SHAKUSHINA. A Japanese type of non-pungent white mustard. Stalks medium thick, and crispy. Cooked the same as Spinach or Swiss Chard. Thin out 6 to 8 inches when plant is a little over 1 inch high. **1 oz. 20c; 4 oz. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.00, postpaid.**

“SUREHEAD.” Heads are formed like Cos Lettuce, but firmer. Tender, sweet and delicious. Outer leaves are light green; the interior yellowish white. Best if sown from late July until late August, easy to grow. **1 oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.50, postpaid.**

CHINESE CELERY CABBAGE. Resembles celery and cos lettuce. The heads are tall and cylindrical, measuring from 18 to 24 inches in height. It possesses a very fine flavor and is a good keeper. It may be used like celery for salad, or for cooking.

1 oz. 20c; 4 oz. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

CAULIFLOWER

CULTURE. Soil from rich loam to heavy adobe is favored. Choose a level field to afford uniform moisture. Early varieties should be planted in the seed bed from May to July 1. Late varieties from June to August 1. Plants should be ready to transplant in 5 to 6 weeks after seed is planted. Plants should not be irrigated soon after transplanting as it will spoil the roots. Cultivate the soil instead to help keep it moist. Set the plants 2 feet apart in rows 3 or 3½ feet wide. Early varieties should be ready for market in October or November. Late varieties in December and **January** and later, according to the time of planting the seed. Do not try to grow Cauliflower unless you have water in abundance. 5 ounces of seed will produce enough to cover one acre.



Celery Cabbage



Selected Early Snowball

SELECTED DRY WEATHER. (Danish Grown). The best variety for general use. As the flowers are protected by overlapping leaves, the large snow-white heads of extra fine and firm quality keep their pure white appearance. Our selected strain is a very sure header and produces admirably uniform heads. This stands hot dry weather. **1 oz. \$4.00; ¼ lb. \$12.50; 1 lb. \$45.00, postpaid.**

SELECTED EARLY SNOWBALL. (Danish Grown). One of the best for market gardens. The plant is a dwarf, the outer leaves erect, the inner ones protect the head **1 oz. \$4.25; ¼ lb. \$16.00; 1 lb. \$50.00, postpaid.**

LATE VARIETY

CULTURE. All varieties may be planted from July to August. They will mature in succession from November to May, supplying continuously with fine white heads.

NOVEMBER - DECEMBER. Fine large white heads. Sow seed in bed during June. Ready for shipping in November and December. **1 oz. \$1.25; 4 oz. \$4.00; 1 lb. \$15.00 postpaid.**

CHRISTMAS. Sow seed in July. Produces fine white heads in late December to early January. **1 oz. \$1.25; 4 oz. \$4.00; 1 lb. \$15.00, postpaid.**

FEBRUARY. Sow seed latter part of July. Compact bluish-green plants; heads very solid, white and long standing of finest quality. **1 oz. \$1.25; 4 oz. \$4.00; 1 lb. \$15.00, postpaid.**

MARCH. Sow seed in August. Large, pure white, sure-heading variety. Self-protecting leaves cover the head. Good for either the market or shipping. Crop matures in early March under California climate. Seed should be planted during August 10 to 15. **1 oz. \$1.25; 4 oz. \$4.00; 1 lb. \$15.00, postpaid.**



March

APRIL. Sow in August and transplant in September. Produces fine, firm white heads in April. **1 oz. \$1.25; 4 oz. \$4.00; 1 lb. 15.00, pos postpaid.**



Chantenay

CARROT

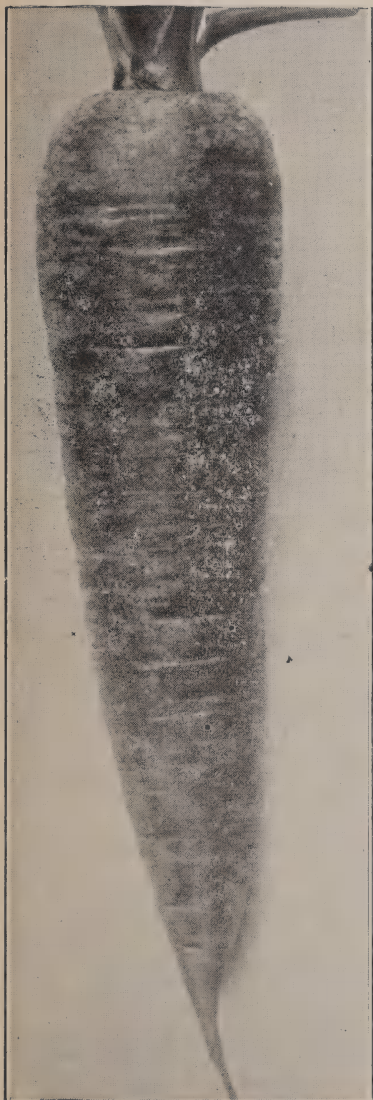
CULTURE. Sow any time in loose sandy loam about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, in rows 18 inches apart, or in ridges same as Lettuce. Irrigate same as for Beets. A constant supply of Carrots may be had by sowing early varieties in succession or by sowing early, medium and late one at the same time. Carrots may be left in the ground for a long time as they do not become bitter as do Beets. Carrot is one of the most wholesome and nutritious of the garden roots. For shipping, the seed should be planted in August and September. An acre will require 3 or 4 pounds of seed.

CHANTENAY. The roots are about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, stump rooted and deep orange-red color. Most popular for market. **1 oz. 40c; 4 oz. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.00, postpaid.**

HOLLISTER CHANTENAY. This is a specially improved Chantenay, excellent quality, very tender, color deeper than regular Chantenay. Has less core than the other and when full grown it is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, stump rooted. **1 oz. 40c; 4 oz. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50, postpaid.**

OREGON CHANTENAY. A very fine bunching carrot. Excellent quality. Roots about $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Core smaller and redder than regular Chantenay. Top same as regular Chantenay but shoulder is not quite as thick.

1 oz. 40c; 4 oz. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50, post-paid.



Danvers Half Long

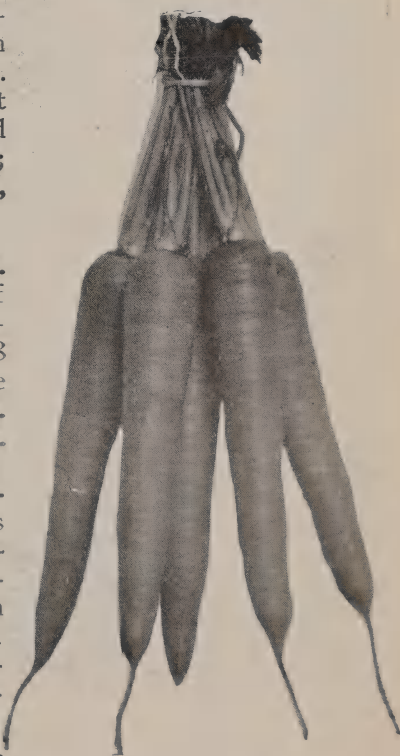


Scarlet Nantes

SCARLET NANTES. A popular variety. Roots are of a beautiful scarlet color, cylinder in form, with a blunt rounded point. Smooth skin. Almost coreless. Flesh sweet and of mild flavor. **1 oz. 40c; 4 oz. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$2.50, postpaid.**

DANVERS HALF LONG. The most largely used of all varieties. The orange-scarlet roots measure 8 inches long from the shoulder. **1 oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.75, postpaid.**

IMPERATOR OR LOM-POC. $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Deep orange, shoulder width $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Extensively grown around Lompoc, Calif. Very popular with growers and shippers in southern part of California. **1 oz. 40c; 4 oz. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.00, postpaid.**



Emperor

SWEET CORN

ALAMEDA SWEET. Improved dwarf. Medium early.

The plants are short and stocky with large, dark green leaves. 10 to 14 rows of snowy white kernels.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 28c; 10 lbs. \$2.50, postpaid; 100 lbs.

\$14.00, F. O. B. Hollister.

IMPROVED GOLDEN BANTAM. This variety is

highly desirable for home gardens because of its flavor and sugary contents. Dwarf type, the stalks averaging to about 4 feet. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 28c; 10 lbs.

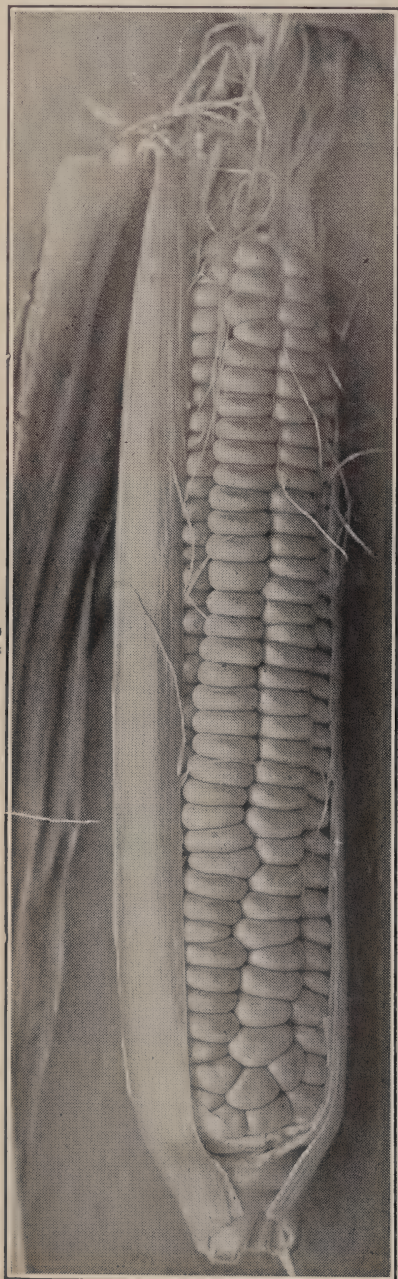
\$2.50, postpaid; 100 lbs. \$14.00, F. O. B. Hollister.

GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM. Developed by the Pur-

due Experiment Station. A hybrid cross of two inbred strains of Bantam. Ears about 8 inches long, 12 to 14 rowed. Stalks $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 feet high. A heavier yielder than Golden Bantam. Less susceptible to Stewart's Disease.

4 oz. 15c; 1 lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$22.00,

F. O. B. Hollister.

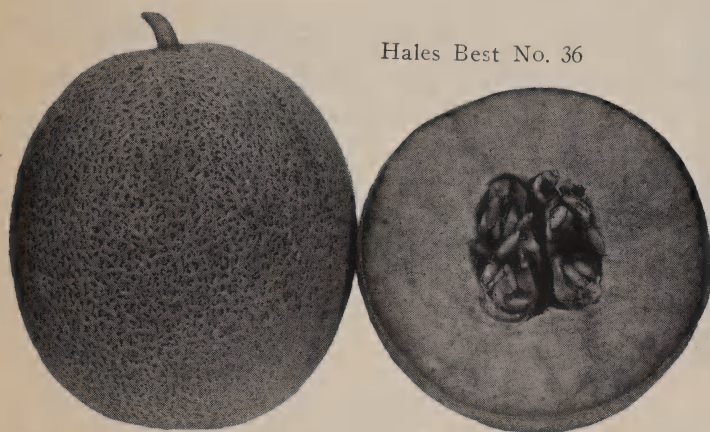


Improved Golden Bantam

CANTALOUPE

CULTURE. Cantaloupe or Muskmelon must not, under ordinary gardening conditions, be planted until all danger of frost has passed. The soil must be thoroughly soaked down to sub-moisture, either by rain or irrigation. When dry enough, plow to 10 to 12 inches deep and thoroughly pulverize the soil. Prepare furrows 4 to 5 inches deep, and 6 to 7 feet apart, according to space which can be spared. Then plant the seed in the furrows 6 to 7 feet apart, covering the seed not more than 1 inch deep. As the plant grows, gradually fill up the furrow with the soil until level with surface. Do not irrigate close to the plant as it will cause dampening off and other diseases. Practice frequent hoeing or shallow cultivation, and always cultivate the irrigation furrow as soon as the soil is dry enough to mulch nicely after.

HALE'S BEST NO. 36. A selection of Hales Best strain. Much superior, flesh thicker, and a better shipper than the older selections. **1 oz. 20c; 4 oz. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$13.50, postpaid.**

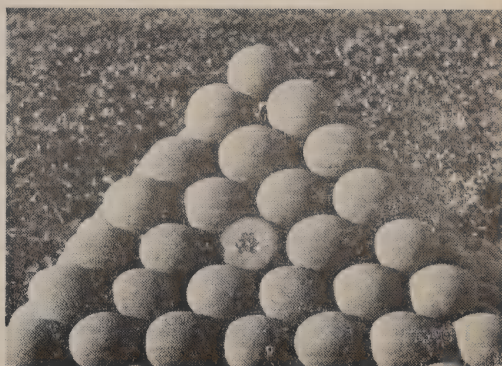


Hales Best No. 36

HALES BEST The earliest shipper of Salmon tint variety. Used mostly for long distance shipping. It is growing exceedingly favorable to the market growers on account of its earliness and attractive appearance. **1 oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$12.00, postpaid.**

HALES BEST No. 936. One of the most recent introduction of the H. B. Strain. Shape short oval. Free from blossom scar. Ribs and furrows absent. Abundant netting. Flesh orange, fine texture, firm and rather juicy. Small cavity, rind medium thick, very strong and tough. One of the best early shipping melon. **1 oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$13.50, postpaid.**

HONEY DEW. A distinct melon of Casaba type. Fruit medium large about 8 inches long and 6 inches in diameter. Best for shipping and keeping melon. Green meated. **1 oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.70, postpaid.**



POWDERY MILDEW RESISTANT No. 45

POWDERY MILDEW RESISTANT NO. 45. Similar to Hales Best but somewhat later in maturing. Slightly oblong, covered by course netting with shallow furrows. Uniform in size, shape, and quality. Orange flesh is firmer than Hales Best. **1 oz. 20c; 4 oz. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$13.50, postpaid.**

WATERMELON

CULTURE. In general the culture for Watermelons is the same as for Cantaloupes. Make furrows about 8 feet apart. Plant 5 to 6 seeds about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep on each hill every 8 or 10 feet. When the plants are established with two or three leaves, thin out leaving two of the most healthy ones. Requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds of seed to an acre.

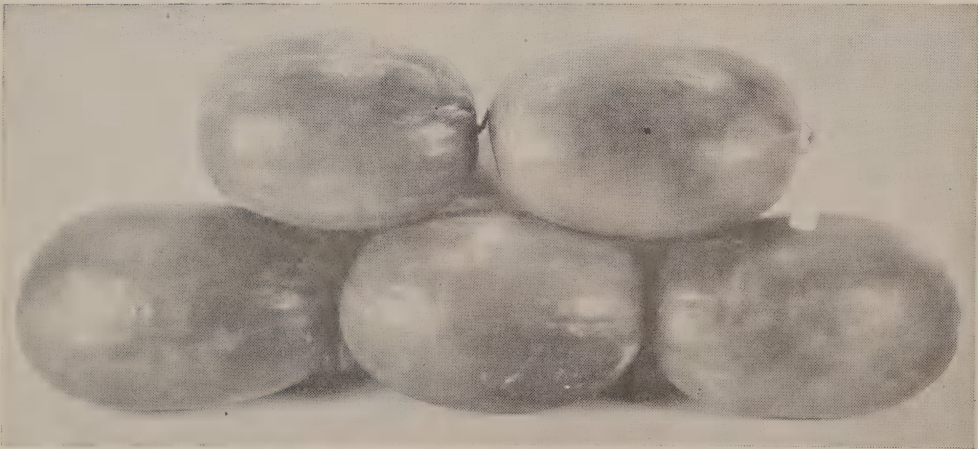


Striped Klondike

KLONDIKE STRIPED. Excellent shipper, wonderful quality. Dark green striped on light green outer rind. Size and shape same as Brown Seeded Klondike. **1 oz. 20c; 4 oz. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.00, postpaid.**

SELECTED BLACK SEEDED KLONDIKE.

When cut, its bright red flesh gives a very attractive appearance. The sweetest, finest flavored oblong melon. Rind thin but thick enough to stand shipping. It should be given frequent irrigation. The best variety for California market and shipping. **1 oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$13.00, postpaid.**



Wilt Resistant Klondike R 7.

WILT-RESISTANT KLONDIKE R7. Medium sized, blocky fruit. Rather thin rind. Flesh bright red, very sweet. Average weight about 19 lbs. Vines prolific and vigorous. **1 oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.70, postpaid.**

CUCUMBER

CULTURE. Cucumbers should not be planted until all danger of frost is over as they are very sensitive to frost. They require a great deal of water, and unless planted in a rather moist soil, it should be given frequent irrigation throughout the summer. Plant from February to September in hills 4 to 6 feet each way. 8 to 10 seeds to a hill. Earlier sowing can be made by protecting with Hotkaps. Thin out the plants leaving 2 or 3 of the strongest in each hill. It is ready for table in 6 weeks from planting. One ounce of seed will plant 50 hills. Three pounds to an acre.

ARMENIAN. One of the newest and best cucumber varieties. Fruits grow from 15 to 23 inches in length. Color of skin and flesh is yellowish green. Tender, almost seedless and entirely free from bitterness. Peeling is unnecessary. **1 oz. 20c; 4 oz. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.00, postpaid.**



Armenian

NATIONAL PICKLING. Developed by the Michigan Agricultural College under the supervision of the National Pickle Packers Association. Fruits uniform, black-spined. About 6½ inches long. A good yielder. **1 oz. 20c; 4 oz. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.00, postpaid.**

BOSTON PICKLING. An early pickling or slicing variety. **1 oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.00, postpaid.**

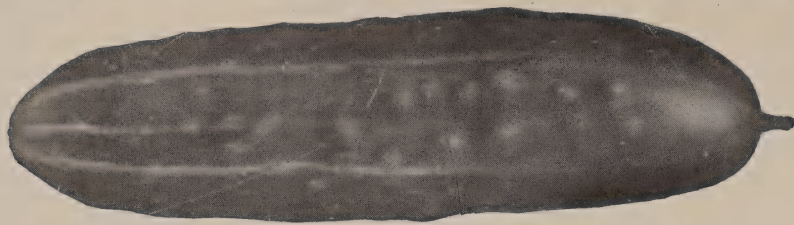
CHICAGO PICKLING. An excellent variety, grown largely for the pickling canneries. It is chosen because of its delicious quality and its shape, being 1 inch thick and 3 inches long, at picking size. Enormously productive and rich in color. **1 oz. 20c; 4 oz. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.00, postpaid.**



Improved Early Fortune

IMPROVED EARLY FORTUNE. New dark green tipped Early Fortune, doing away with the objectionable light striping. Same as Early Fortune in earliness. Fruits dark green and very mild. Eight to nine inches long. Heavy yielder. Excellent shipper. **1 oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.00, postpaid.**

STRAIGHT 8. A deep green fruit of about eight inches in length and 1½ inches in diameter. Well rounded at the ends. Free from objectionable light striping or tipping. Ideal for shipping, market or home use. **1 oz. 20c 4 oz. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.25, postpaid.**



Improved
Long Green

IMPROVED LONG GREEN. A standard late. It has long, straight attractive shape with a very dark green color, 8 to 10 inches long. The color stays green for a long time, making it a fine shipper. The vine is medium size. **1 oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.50, postpaid.**

JAPANESE CUCUMBER

TOKYO LONG GREEN. Mostly preferred to other cucumbers as it is immune to blight. Fruits are large, long dark green. Tender and crispy flesh. Seldom bitter. Very productive. Excellent shipper. The vine is medium size. **1 oz. 40c; ¼ lb. 80c; 1 lb. \$3.00, postpaid.**

LARGE TABATA. Much larger in diameter than the regular cucumbers. Fruit smooth; flesh and skin creamy white, firm, tender and possesses excellent flavor. **1 oz. 30c; 4 oz. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50, postpaid.**

CELERY



Utah (Utah Grown)

CULTURE. Celery requires plenty of moisture at all stages of growth but will not endure flooding for any length of time. For early celery, sow in February or March in beds, either drilled or broadcast. The seeds must be planted very shallow and kept wet. After seedlings are well started and strong, transplant to furrows 3 feet apart and 6 inches deep. Set the plant's earth toward the plant to secure proper bleaching. Plant 6 or 8 inches apart. Never allow dirt to rest on heart of plant. Spray frequently with Bordeaux, sometimes adding a little Black Leaf 40 to control worms. Do not allow water to stand during heat of day after irrigating, it will cause Celery Rot. One-half ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill; ¼ pound per acre.

UTAH (Our Selected Utah Grown). A very splendid late variety. Demands high price wherever shipped due to its fine quality. Resembles the half long type of Golden Self-Blanching, but is more solid and has no strings. Height about 24 inches. Stalks very thick and, when bleached within the soil, are pure white, nutty and crisp. **1 oz. \$1.00; 4 oz. \$3.50; 1 lb. 12.00, postpaid**



Golden Self Blanching
Half Long

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING (California Grown Half Long). The old standard market and shipping variety. 1 oz. 40c; 4 oz. \$1.25 1 lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

GOLDEN DETROIT. Uniform, medium late variety. Valuable for shipping. Plant compact, 22 inches tall. Edible stalks 6½ to 8 inches long. 1 oz. 40c; 4 oz. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

EGG PLANT

CULTURE. While Eggplant is a native of warm countries, they can be grown successfully even where the summer is moderately short. A rich sandy, warm soil produces the best plants and yields the highest number of fruits. In order to provide the long growing season required by these plants, the seed should be started indoors in boxes, or in a very warm, protected spot, some time in January or in February. Keep well watered until the plants are ready for setting out. Requires 4 to 6 months to mature. 4 ounces of seed is sufficient to plant an acre.

BLACK BEAUTY. Very desirable sort for the market. Color very dark purple. 1 oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE (Spineless). The favorite market variety. Plants large and spineless, producing 4 to 6 large oval fruits of dark purple color. 1 oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

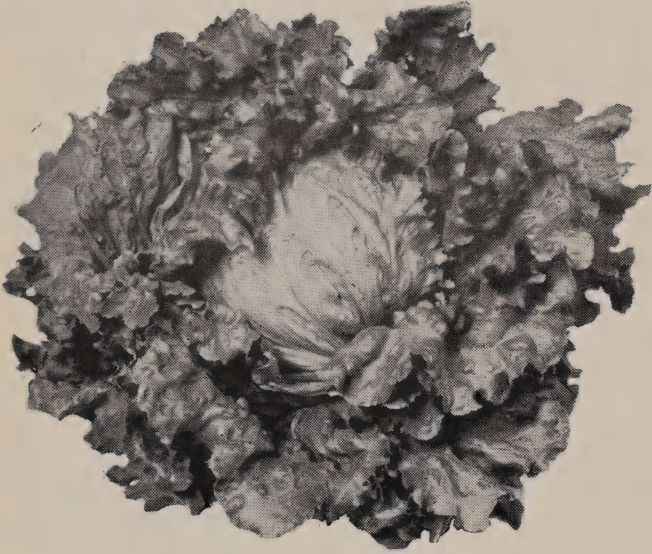


Black Beauty

LETTUCE

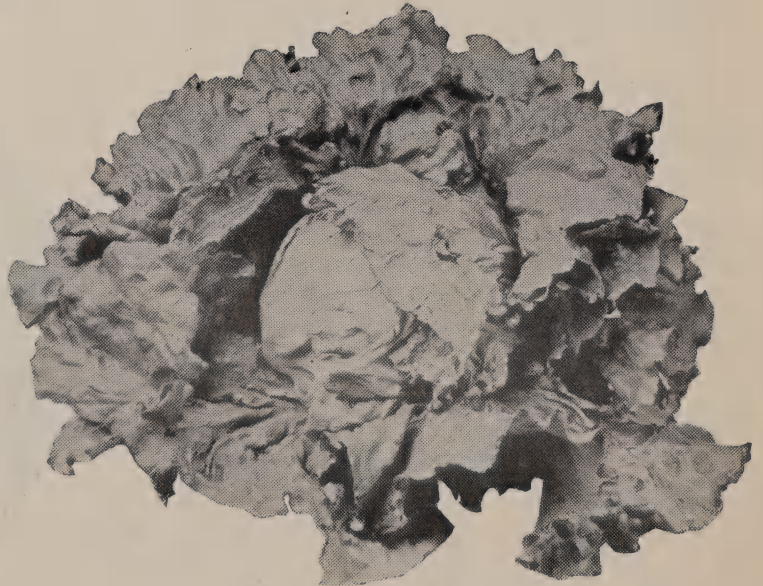
Our selected Head Lettuce Seeds are all of our own grown stocks, most carefully and strictly rogued by personal attention from our men, who have experienced and specialized in that line for over 30 years. The quality and superiority are dependable.

CULTURE. May be sown in either summer or winter in furrows 14 to 16 inches apart. Furrows should be 38 to 40 inches wide and 8 to 10 inches high. Thin out 14 to 16 inches when the sixth or eighth leaf appears. Requires about 2 pounds of seed if sown in summer and about 1¼ pounds if sown in winter. A rich pliable soil is best. Lettuce needs considerable moisture applied often but not too freely. Frequent cultivation is necessary to obtain best results.



Yamanaka No. 101.

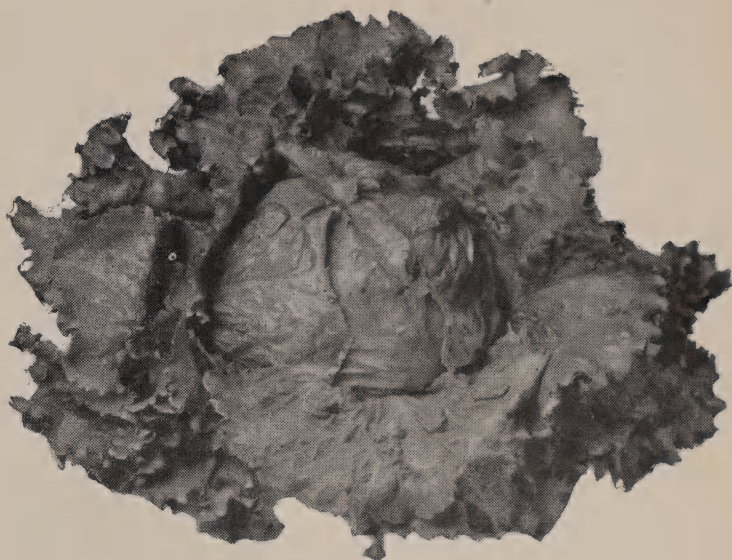
IMPERIAL NO. 847. Developed by the late Dr. Ivan C. Jagger of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This is a summer lettuce especially adapted for planting in Salinas and Watsonville districts and other places of similar climate. Head is well rounded and has abundant wrapper leaves. Color a distinct green. Not immune from tip burn. Superior to Imperial F in heading qualities but from a week to ten days later in maturing. **1 oz. 30c; 4 oz. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50; 10 lbs. \$32.50, postpaid.**



Imperial No. 847

YAMANAKA No. 101. This a new strain introduced by us in 1940. We have been experimenting and testing it for the past four years in Salinas, Watsonville and Imperial Valleys with highly successful results. Heads shaped better and leaves darker than Imperial No. 615. Planting seasons are same as for Imperial No. 615, but matures a little earlier. **1 oz. 40c; 4 oz. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.00, postpaid.**

NEW YORK NO. 199. An improved strain of New York No. 515. It is larger, darker green, and has a better base structure—that is, it is not so ribby—as the regular No. 515. Resistant to tip-burn which should make it an ideal summer lettuce. **1 oz. 20c; 4 oz. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.50, postpaid.**



New York No. 199

IMPERIAL NO. 152. Resistant to brown blight Similar to Imperial F and New York in size and matures fully as early, but more subject to tip burn than either. In Salinas, Watsonville, and similar sections, it should, on account of its susceptibility to tip burn, be tried only for early spring or late fall harvesting. Developed by the late Dr. Jagger of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. **1 oz. 30c; 4 oz. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50; 10 lbs. \$32.50, postpaid.**

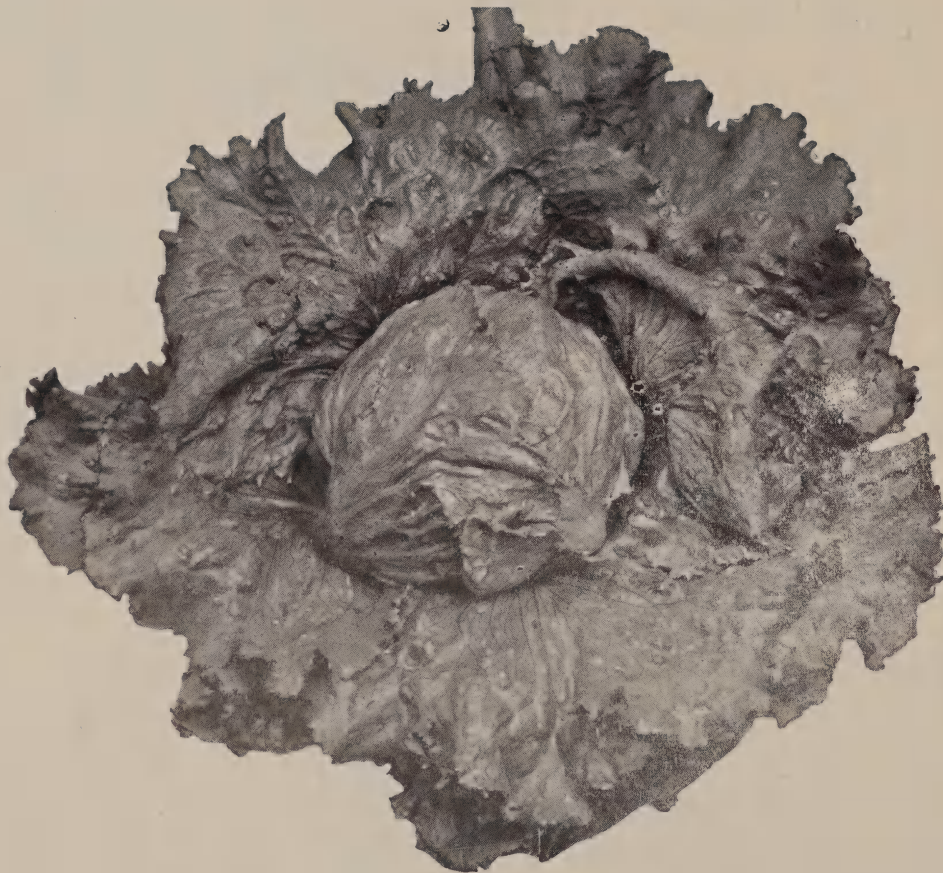


Imperial "D"

IMPERIAL D.—This variety was developed by the late Dr. Jagger of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is highly resistant to both brown blight and mildew. Has thicker, crisper leaves than any of the other "Ice-berg" types, and under favorable conditions makes very hard, very high grade heads. It is more subject to tip-burn and slime than summer varieties. **1 oz. 30c; 4 oz. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50, postpaid.**

IMPERIAL No. 44. This is a hybrid of Imperial No. 152, having long well-formed leaves. Heads hard and well formed. Heads better than Imperial No. 152 in warm weather and less subject to tipburn. Developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in California, for New York State plantings. Produces smaller heads if planted in California. **1 oz. 30c 4 oz. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50, postpaid.**

EARLY NEW YORK or No. 12 SELECTED. An early strain growing to medium large size, very sure header, and 10 to 14 days earlier in maturing than New York Special. The head is round and a little flat in shape. Resistant to tip-burn and slime. **1 oz. 20c; 4 oz. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.50, postpaid.**

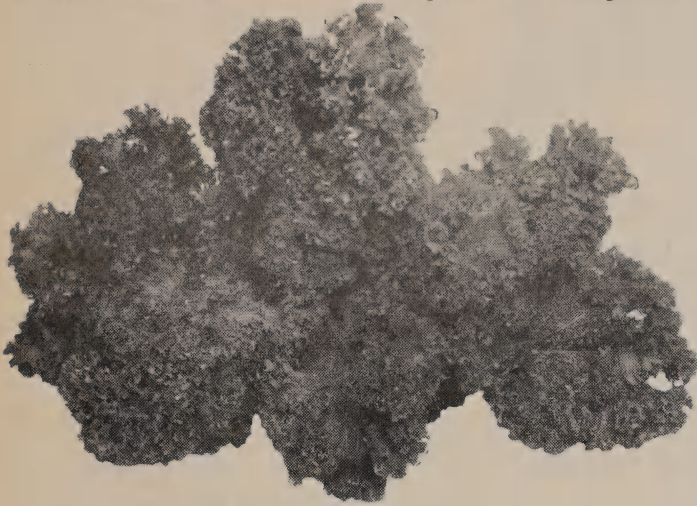


Imperial No. 615

IMPERIAL No. 615. Resistant to brown blight and comparatively immune to warm weather injury. Best for Spring and late Fall harvesting. Developed and introduced by the late Dr. Jagger of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. **1 oz. 25c; 4 oz. 80c; 1 lb. \$3.00; 10 lbs. \$27.50, postpaid.**

MUSTARD

CULTURE. Sow seed any time in the year, though autumn sowings bring best greens. Rows should be about a foot apart and the plants thinned to 6 or 7 inches apart. Not particular as to soil, though medium heavy one is best. 1 ounce will sow 50 feet of row.



Fordhook Fancy

FORDHOOK FANCY. The dark green leaves of this variety are more curled on the edges than any other sort, making most attractive greens. It may also be cooked and served like spinach. It is very delicious when used in this way. **1 oz. 15c; 4 oz. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.10, postpaid.**

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED. The popular market variety; leaves beautiful, curled edges. **1 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.10, postpaid.**

ONION

CULTURE. Thorough preparation of the ground is necessary to produce large, well-formed bulbs. Rich, well drained soil is best. Fresh manure should not be used as it will produce soft bulbs with many scallions. Sow seed for main crop any time from January to March. Keep the weeds out, especially when plants are young. About 3½ pounds of seed required to cover an acre.

EARLY TRANSPLANTING VARIETIES

CALIFORNIA EARLY RED. Used especially for transplanting, but can also be sown in the field. If the seed is sown in beds in August and set in the field in November or December good market onions may be had in May. It is excellent for winter growing because it will not readily bolt to seed. Of mild flavor. (Crop Failure).

CALIFORNIA EARLY YELLOW. Earliest large onion grown in California. White meat of excellent flavor. Will remain in good condition for several months after harvesting. For late May or Early June market. If transplanted, it will mature earlier. **1 oz. \$1.25; 4 oz. \$4.00 1 lb. \$15.00, postpaid.**

EARLY CROP

EARLY YELLOW GLOBE. Productive and an exceptionally good keeper for so early a variety. Yellow bulbs are medium large in size. Matures about ten days earlier than Yellow Sweet Spanish. **1 oz. \$1.00; 4 oz. \$3.50; 1 lb. \$12.00, postpaid.**

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX. A pure white waxy onion of Bermuda type. It is mild and sweet. Largely grown in Southern and Central California and Texas for the early Northern Market. It generally brings the highest market price. **1 oz. \$1.00; 4 oz. \$3.50; 1 lb. \$12.00, postpaid.**

LATE CROP

AUSTRALIAN BROWN BUCKSKIN. Semi-globe shaped; brown color. Good for growing onion sets and market purpose. **1 oz. \$1.00; 1/4 lb. \$3.50; 1 lb. \$12.00, postpaid.**

AUSTRALIAN BROWN U. C. 1. Identical with the regular Australian Brown, except for its creamy, white flesh. **1 oz. \$1.00 4 oz. \$3.50; 1 lb. \$12.00, postpaid.**



Australian Brown

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS. The bulbs are all fairly large size, perfectly and regularly formed. The most popular onion for market and shipping. **1 oz. \$1.25; 1/4 lb. \$4.00; 1 lb. \$15.00, postpaid.**

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE. Snowy-white in color and exceedingly mild. It usually commands the highest price on the market. Also good for green onion. **1 oz. \$1.25; 1/4 lb. \$4.00; 1 lb. \$15.00, postpaid.**

WHITE PORTUGAL OR WHITE SILVER SKIN. An excellent keeper. Is largely used for white onion sets as well as for bulbs for the best market trade and also for pickles. Good for green onion. **1 oz. \$1.00; 1/4 lb. \$3.50; 1 lb. \$12.00, postpaid.**

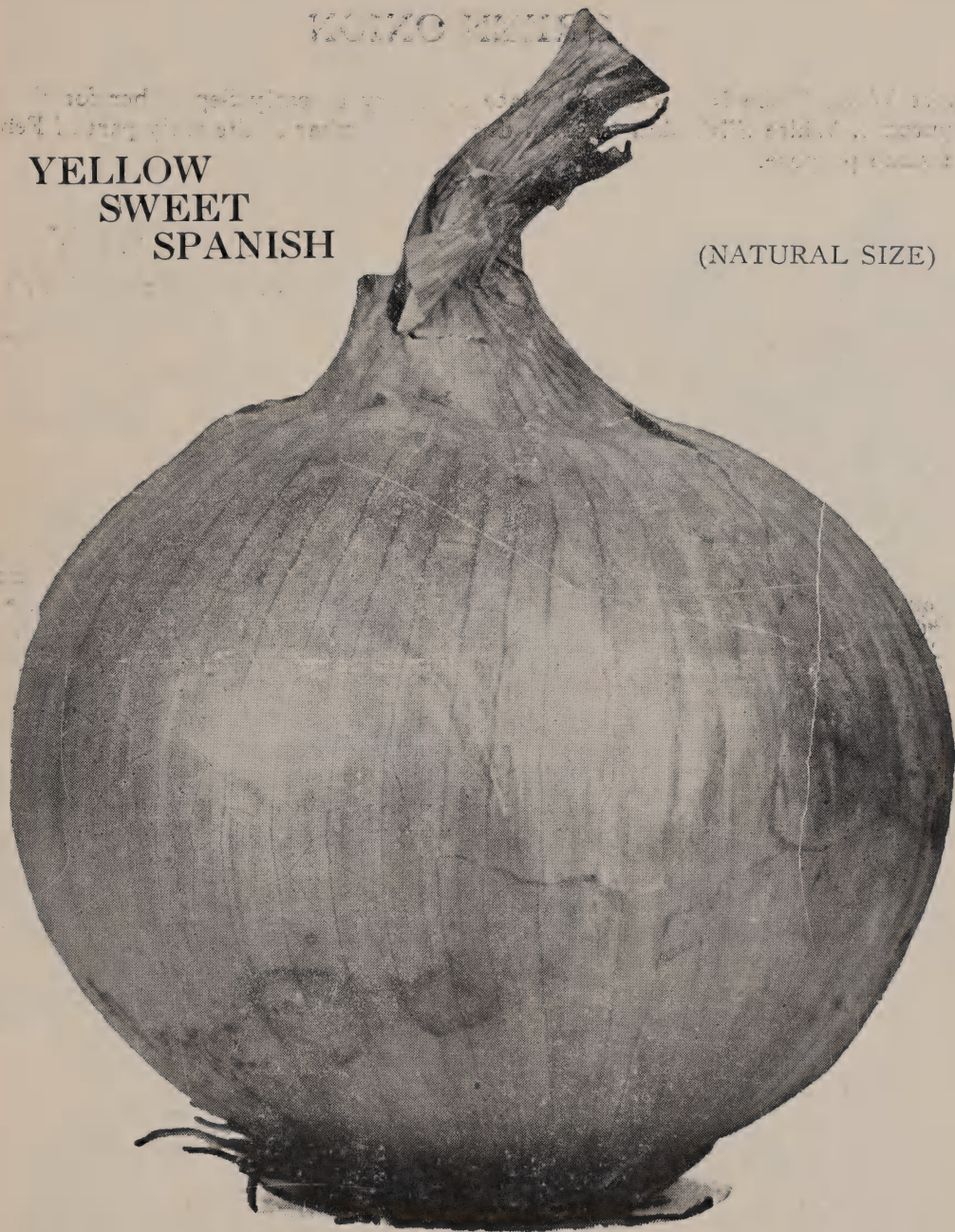
WHITE SWEET SPANISH. The skin is pure white; the onion uniform and a good keeper. Mostly desired by shippers. As good as the well known Yellow Sweet Spanish. It may be successfully grown in any soil where onion is being produced. **1 oz. \$1.00; 4 oz. \$3.50; 1 lb. \$12.00, postpaid.**



Southport White Globe

YELLOW SWEET SPANISH

(NATURAL SIZE)



YELLOW SWEET SPANISH or RIVERSIDE SWEET SPANISH. A large well shaped yellow variety weighing from 1 to 3 pounds. It is unusually mild but retains its genuine onion flavor. This is a good keeper and will ship as good as any other shipping onion. The size of the onion can be regulated by the distance between onions and the closer they are together the smaller will be the onion. Thin $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches between to produce larger size. To keep a uniform moisture content in the soil is important as drying off from lack of moisture may start new buds and may result in goose-necks. Requires about 3 pounds of seed to plant 1 acre if planting is done directly from seed. **1 oz. \$1.25 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.00; 1 lb. 15.00, postpaid.**

GREEN ONION

Southport White Globe is sown during late February to early September for the green onion purpose. White Silverskin is sown during September to the early part of February for the same purpose.



Champion Moss Curled

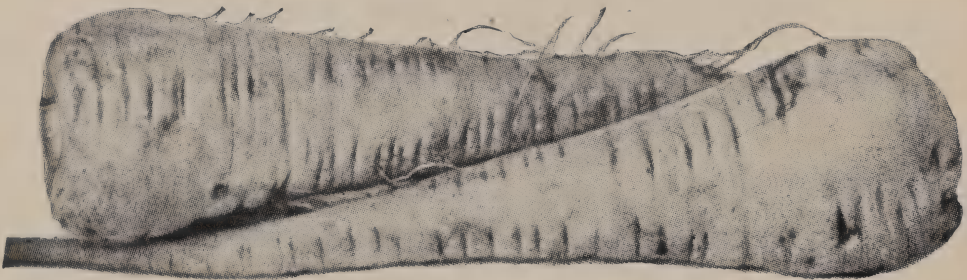
PARSLEY

CULTURE. Used for garnishing dishes of meat or cooked in soups. It is wise to have Parsley in every garden as its demands and uses are constant by housewives. Sow the seed in drills early in Spring. Use one-fourth of an ounce to 100 feet. Soak the seed two hours before planting and water frequently.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED. A compact growing sort; leaves are uniform dark color; one of the most useful and decorative sorts. **1 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$10.00, postpaid.**

PARSNIP

CULTURE. They do best in deep, rich soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep and mellow and moderately rich. As the seed is slow to germinate, sow the seed early in Spring up to July. It requires about 1 ounce of seed to plant a 100-foot row and about 5 pounds to an acre. Parsnip is about one of the easiest vegetables to handle. Do not apply manure just before planting, for it tends to make coarse roots of uneven shape.



Hollow Crown

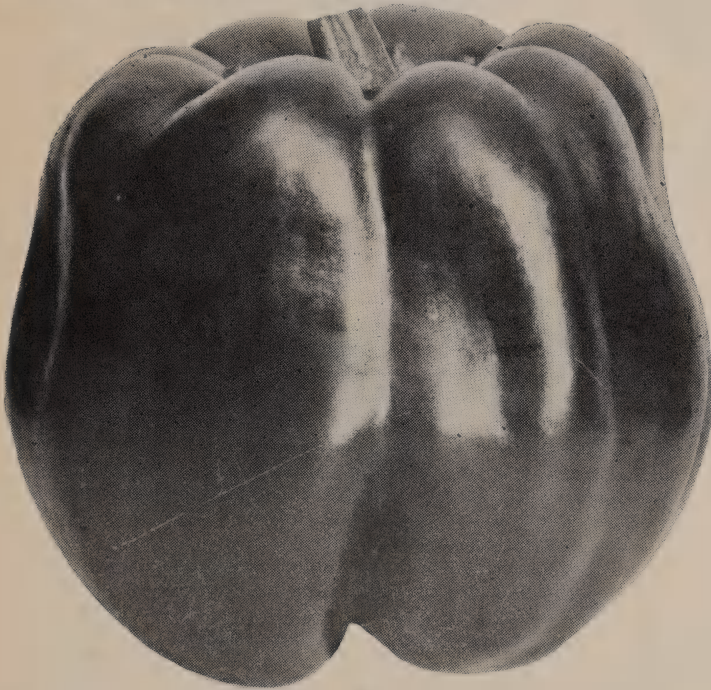
HOLLOW CROWN. The most popular and best variety for all purposes. Smooth and white, tender flesh. The root grows 18 to 20 inches long. **1 oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.00; postpaid.**

PEPPER

CULTURE. Pepper may be divided into two classes, the hot ones used for flavoring and mild ones for stuffing. For early green peppers, seeds should be planted in hot-beds during November and December. When the plants are of the proper size, and any danger of frost is past, they should be transplanted in open fields or garden. All large growers are now planting seed in fields and thinning out. This does away with expensive and tedious method of raising plants and transplanting, and is proving satisfactory. Sow in hot-beds 3 or 4 ounce of seed per acre. Plants are set in rows 2 to 3 feet apart and spaced 18 inches to 2 feet.

ANAHEIM CHILI. A very unusual variety, worthy of the highest recommendation, because of its agreeable pungency. Used both as green pepper and dried. 1 oz, 40c; 1/4 lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

CHINESE GIANT. One of the largest varieties of sweet pepper. Fruits are blocky and square ended, 4 to 5 inches in diameter and of equal length; color turns from rich green to brilliant glossy scarlet when matured. 1 oz. 50c; 1/4 lb. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$6.00; 10 lbs. \$55.00, postpaid.



Chinese Giant

SELECTED CALIFORNIA WONDER. In size they average about four inches in length and about 3 1/2 inches in diameter at the top, with a very slight taper, making it almost square. The weight of this size is approximately 9 to 9 1/2 ounces and this is considerably heavier than any other pepper of the same size. This additional weight is due to the thick side walls, which are very meaty. Because of its shape it packs well for shipping East. The skin is smooth and glossy, a rich green color, changing to a brilliant light crimson. They are solid and will not wilt in shipping. (Illustration on next page). 1 oz. 50c; 1/4 lb. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$6.00; 10 lbs. \$55.00, postpaid.



Anaheim Chili



California Wonder

MEXICAN CHILI. Used for making tamales, pungent sauces, and for grinding. Also called Cayenne pepper. **1 oz. 50c; 4 oz. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$6.00, postpaid.**

FLORAL GEM. 1½ inches in diameter, 2 to 3 inches long. Color changes from green to waxy yellow, at which time it is marketed. Red when fully matured. **1 oz. 50c; 4 oz. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$6.00, postpaid.**



Mexican Chili



Floral Gem

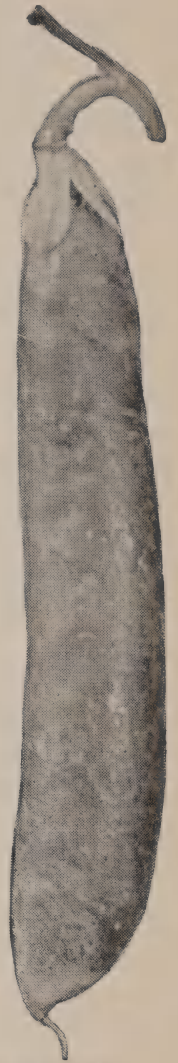
PEAS

CULTURE. Peas can be grown in any garden, but for the earlier varieties a light, warm, moderate rich soil is most suitable. The smooth seeds can be sown as soon as the ground is ready. The wrinkled varieties should not be planted till it is warmer or they will rot. The seed needs to be planted thick, using from 60 to 100 pounds per acre according to planting season. The dwarf varieties can be planted in rows 18 to 24 inches apart and the tall ones 36 inches. By using the various classes of Peas and by making several sowings of each, good Peas can be had for a long season. In the garden pods should be kept picked and the plants will then continue to bear.

IMPROVED ALDERMAN. The finest tall late variety. Vines 5 feet tall, dark green and vigorous. Pods pointed, very large. The best quality. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.75, postpaid; 100 lbs. \$17.00, F. O. B. Hollister.

IMPROVED STRATAGEM. A late variety with dark foliage and large pointed dark green pods. One of the most important late market and shipping varieties. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.75, postpaid; 100 lbs. \$15.00, F. O. B. Hollister.

LAXTON'S PROGRESS. Extra early. Pointed, dark green, well filled and very prolific. A variety that is rapidly coming to the front for market and shipping. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.75, postpaid; 100 lbs. \$18.00, F. O. B. Hollister.



Improved Alderman

RADISH

CULTURE. Radishes are so easily grown that they are found in every garden. Sow any month of the year in good soil, not overmoist or too heavy. They do best in sandy loam of good fertility. Sow in drills 10 inches apart. An ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of row. 10 pounds to the acre.



(1) Giant Crimson
(2) Early Scarlet Globe
(3) Early Scarlet Turnip

Early Scarlet Turnip
White Tipped

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIPPED. Round, deep scarlet, shading to a white tip on the bottom, very early. 1 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 80c; 10 lbs. \$7.50, postpaid.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE. Very popular for both forcing or outdoor culture. It is of very quick growth, bright scarlet color. 1 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c; 10 lbs. \$8.50, postpaid.

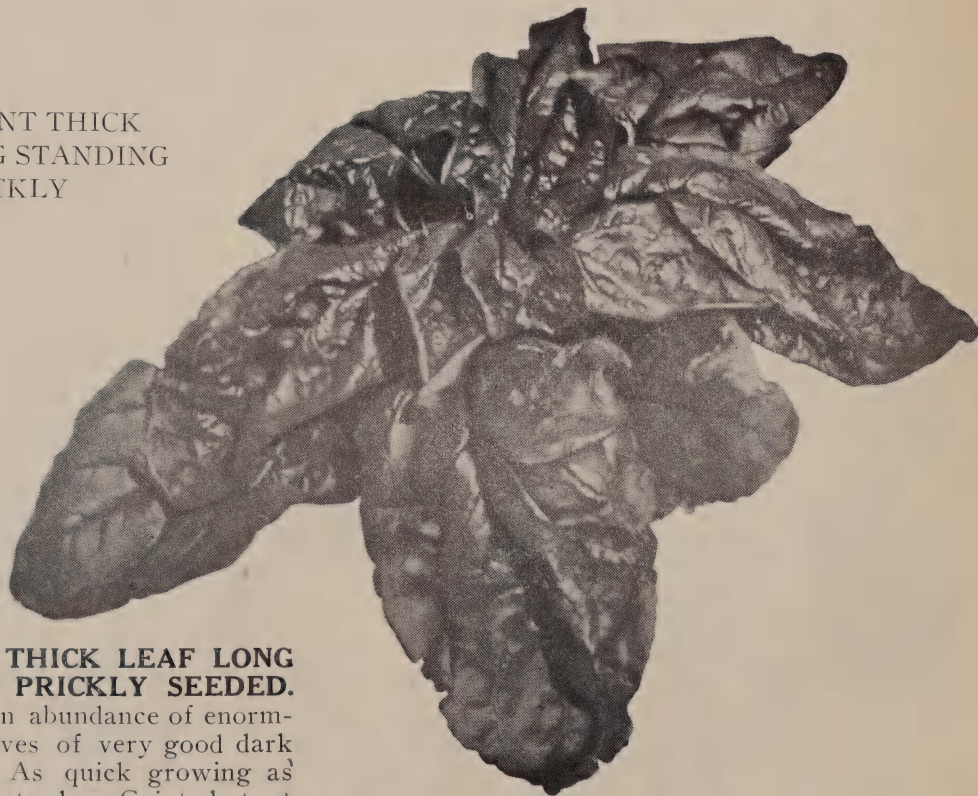
EARLY SCARLET TURNIP. Excellent either for forcing or outdoor culture. Small turnip roots of a solid crimson color and develops very quickly. 1 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 80c; 10 lbs. \$7.50, postpaid.

CRIMSON GIANT. Almost 2 inches in diameter. Firm, crisp, and very mild. Keeps in perfect condition for several days. Never pithy. 1 oz. 15c; 4 oz. 25c; 1 lb. 80c; 10 lbs. \$7.50, postpaid.

SPINACH

CULTURE. Requiring but little culture it is the most easily managed of all vegetables. The seed may be planted all year round, but the fall planting secures good Spinach early in the Spring, or even throughout the Winter. Spinach is best developed, most tender if grown in rich soil. As a field crop for the market use 16 to 18 pounds of seed per acre; for the home garden, use 1 ounce for 100 feet of row.

NEW GIANT THICK
LEAF LONG STANDING
PRICKLY



NEW GIANT THICK LEAF LONG
STANDING, PRICKLY SEEDED.

It produces an abundance of enormous thick leaves of very good dark green color. As quick growing as that of Amsterdam Giant, but at the same time it stands up remarkably longer, hence giving a very large yield. Remains in good condition after other early kinds have all gone to seed. ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$11.00, postpaid.

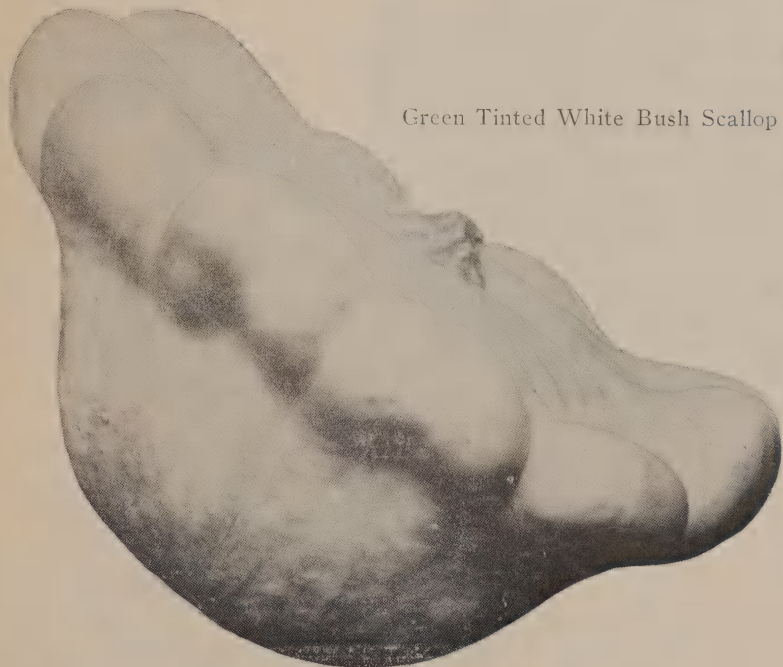
GIANT THICK LEAVED NOBEL. Very valuable for market gardens and canning. Plant large, vigorous, and spreading. Heavy yielder, slow to bolt to seed. Leaves large, thick, smooth, pointed with rounded tip. Deep green. Recently introduced in Europe. (Round seeded.) $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$11.00, postpaid.

LONG STANDING. For either Spring or Summer sowing. Leaves are very large, thick and arrow-shaped with a 4-inch petiole, and dark green in color. Desirable for canning and market, one of the best long-standing varieties. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$10.00, postpaid.

LARGE THICK DARK GREEN PRICKLY WINTER. The variety commonly used for market in California. A long standing, late maturing sort; plant very large, vigorous and hardy. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.20; 10 lbs. 11.00, postpaid.

SQUASH

CULTURE. Seed should not be planted until all danger of frost is past. Light warm soil is best. It may be put into two separate grounds; the Dwarf or Bush type and Vining type. The Vining or Winter Squash requires a lot of room and can be grown only in the large garden like pumpkins. The bush or summer Squash can be grown in any moderate garden and these deserve much more general cultivation. Plant about 6 to 10 seeds in each hill and thin to 3 best plants. When plants are of fair size the earth about the plants should be kept loose and cleared from weeds until runners are well started. Plants may be protected with Hotkaps. 2 to 3 pounds of seed will plant an acre.



Green Tinted White Bush Scallop

GREEN TINTED WHITE

BUSH SCALLOP. Similar to White Bush Scallop, carrying a fresh green tinge well toward maturity. When fully matured, the color of the fruit becomes white. Favored by market gardens.

1 oz. 15c; 4 oz. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$11.00, postpaid.

PROTECT YOUR SQUASH WITH HOTKAPS OR HOTENTS. It assures you of an earlier, safer crop. See Page 36 for illustrations and prices.

ITALIAN DARK GREEN. The most recently improved strain of Italian Marrow variety. Skin is very dark green when ready for market. 1 oz. 15c; 4 oz. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$12.00, postpaid.



Italian Dark Green

YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK. The well known summer variety. Fruit about 10 inches long; skin very much warted, bright golden yellow. Very fine and tender when young. Early and productive. 1 oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$11.00, postpaid.



Table Queen

TABLE QUEEN. Acorn shaped and deeply furrowed. 6 to 7 inches long and about 5 inches in width. Color is dark green with rich yellow flesh. Very productive and a good keeper. 1 oz. 15c; 4 oz. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

TOMATO

CULTURE. Sow in hot beds or frame early in September for Winter crop. In frostless beds or in early Spring for summer crop. Does best in light warm soil, but if handsome fruit and plentiful crop is desired, very rich soil should be selected and good cultivation given. Sow the seed thinly in a well protected Hot-bed from January to March 1st. The first transplanting should take place when the plants are large enough to handle. Transplant

in rows 5 to 6 inches apart, setting the plants 2 to 3 inches apart. In fields, set the plants 6 x 6 square feet apart to 8x8 square feet. It is not safe to transplant to their permanent places until May 1, as they are extremely sensitive to frost. Soil should be plowed and pulverized to depth of 10 to 12 inches. The deeper the better in order that the roots may be kept in the cool earth. As soon as the roots are heated by the hot, dry soil near the surface, the plants quickly sicken and die. Use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ounces of seed per acre.

BREAK O'DAY. A surpassing newly improved tomato introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The vine is vigorous; resistant to disease; fruits large; thrifty and heavily productive of a long-bearing period. Fruits are deep scarlet, globe shaped, smooth, solid, and of distinctive quality. Ideal for all purposes. **1 oz. 40c; 4 oz. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50, postpaid.**

MARGLOBE SELECTED. This variety was developed by the United States Department of Agriculture. It is very resistant to wilt and to nail head rust. Fruits are medium large in size, smooth, solid and deep from stem to blossom. Color is scarlet. Desirable for shipping and canning. **1 oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.00, postpaid.**

SPECIAL EARLY No. 498. An extra early variety. Fruits scarlet, smooth, almost globular, and good sized. Very productive. Vine growth open, and quite flat. **1 oz. 50c; 4 oz. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$5.00, postpaid.**

NEW STONE. The standard and general favorite with truckers and canners; fruits large and round, solid, smooth and deep red in color. Late variety. **1 oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; 1 lb. \$3.00, postpaid.**



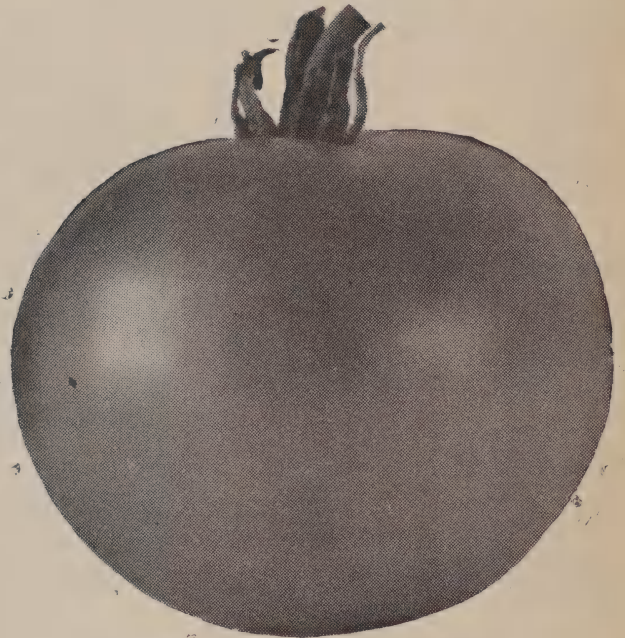
Penn State Earliana

PENN STATE EARLIANA. Very popular for the home garden and early market. Superior in earliness and quality. Fruits are of medium size, and ripen to rich scarlet. Rather flattened in shape and smooth. Set in clusters of 4 to 5. Vine shows good wilt resistance. **1 oz. 40c; 4 oz. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.00, postpaid.**



Pritchard

RUTGERS. (Certified and Packed in 1 lb. Bag). A second early variety developed by Prof. Lyman G. Schermerhorn of New Jersey, who began breeding it in 1928, and was certified in that state in 1935. Excellent for shipping. Heavy crop, medium to large, uniform fruits similar in shape to Mar-globe. Little flattened at the stem end. Thick outer and inner walls with very small seed cavities. Flesh firm, solid, and bright red. Also used for canning, market and home garden. Particularly suited for juice. **1 oz. 40c; 4 oz. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.00, postpaid.**



Rutgers

PRITCHARD (Scarlet Topper). Particularly valuable for shipping. Fruits are of medium size, smooth, soil, and show some tendency toward star cracking at stem end. Set in clusters of about 5, Vine is short stemmed and of low growth with heavy foliage. Introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1931. **1 oz. 40c; 4 oz. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.00, postpaid**

PEARSON. Plants vigorous with ample foliage to protect the fruits. Very thick skinned, medium large, semi-globe fruits are of good red color, carried well to the stem end. This new variety is becoming popular in California for shipping and canning. **1 oz. 60c; 4 oz. \$2.25; 1 lb. \$8.00, postpaid.**

TURNIP

CULTURE. Sow from August to April for early crops. Sow the Early White Flat Dutch or Extra Early White Top Milan during early winter in rows 20 inches apart. Thin plants 1 to 2 inches apart. For summer crops sow any of the other varieties at intervals of two weeks. In good soil the earliest varieties will produce roots for the table in about 14 days time, although it is customary to expect maturity in 3 or 4 weeks. Success depends upon the selection of soil and its subsequent preparations. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill and 1 to 2 pounds to an acre. Turnips are often attacked by small black flea beetles, which riddle the leaves. A liberal application of slug shot will drive them away.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE TOP MILAN. Extremely early and of splendid quality; roots of medium size, flat and white, with a bright white top. **1 oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c; 10 lbs. \$8.80, postpaid.**



Purple Top White Globe

GOLDEN BALL (Orange Jelly). An excellent, crisp, firm and yellow fleshed turnip. Roots medium sized, round, smooth, and deep yellow. **1 oz. 15c; 4 oz. 25c; 1 lb. 80c; 10 lbs. \$7.50, postpaid**

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE. Almost a perfect globe in form, flesh and skin white, colored purple or red above ground. **1 oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 25c; 1 lb. 70c; 10 lbs. \$6.50, postpaid.**

EARLY SNOWBALL. A medium, pure white, globe-shaped variety, very solid and of finest quality for table. **1 oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 25c; 1 lb. 70c; 10 lbs. \$6.50, postpaid.**

YELLOW OR AMBER GLOBE. One of the best and most popular varieties, with yellow flesh. Roots globular and of large size. **1 oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 25c; 1 lb. 60c; 10 lbs. \$5.50, postpaid.**

HAVE AN EARLIER, SAFER CROP BY PROTECTING WITH HOTKAPS OR HOT-ENTS. Illustrations and prices on Page 36.

HOTKAPS

HOTKAPS are made of a specially prepared translucent waxed paper which admits light to the plant. These make plants grow quicker and better as if in a hot house; crops mature from two to three weeks earlier than ordinarily. Earlier crops make higher prices. Hotkaps are the most convenient and sure way of protecting plants against loss from frost, hail, rain, ground crusting, and insects. When the plants have grown to good size and it may still be too early to remove the kap, the top may be split and it will still remain as a protection, but will give the plant additional light, air and room. The wind cannot blow it away, because the machine places dirt around the edge to hold it down. After setting, the fields look uniform, like well kept garden. 11 inches in bottom diameter; shipping weight 30 lbs. per 1000.



25 in package	\$.60
100 " " Setter and Tamper Inc.....	2.50
250 " "	4.00

1,000 package	\$10.00 per 1000
5,000 "	9.75 " 1000
10,000 "	9.50 " 1000
25,000 "	9.25 " 1000
50,000 "	9.15 " 1000
100,000 "	9.00 " 1000

Hotkap Steel Setters, Weight 2 lbs., each.....	\$ 2.00
Tampers for Setters, each.....	.25

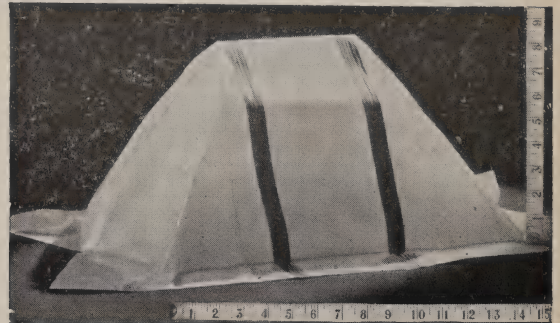
Hotkap Carriers, Weight 3½ lbs. each.....	3.00
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The above prices are F. O. B. Hollister

HOTENTS

HOTENTS. Used where a large plant protector is needed.

Made of scientifically manufactured paper which is extra strong. It is rot-proof and is manufactured so that it allows the rays of the sun to penetrate and retain the heat. 10½ x 14½ inches at the base and 8½ inches high. Used the same way as Hotkaps in other respects.



500 Package	\$8.50
1000 Package	16.00
Setter	2.00

F. O. B. Hollister

PLANTING CHART

VARIETY	Quantity of Seed for 100 Ft. of Row	Quantity of Seed Needed for 1 Acre Field Culture	General Time of Sowing Where Winters Are Cold	Time of Sowing Around San Francisco and Central Calif.
ARTICHOKE	1/2 oz. (3 pkts.)	6 oz.	Early Spring	September to January
ARTICHOKE, Plants (Globe)	17 plants	2904	Spring	January to March
ARTICHOKE (Jerusalem)	3 lbs.	5-7 sacks	Spring	February to May
ASPARAGUS (Seed)	1 oz.	1 lb. in seed bed	Early Spring	February to April
ASPARAGUS (Plants)	50	1,800-3,000	Early Spring	December to April
BEANS, Bush	About 1 lb.	60 lbs.	Late Spring	April to August
BEANS, Pole	8 oz.	30 lbs.	Spring	April 15th to August
BEEFS	2 oz.	7 lbs.	Spring	All year round
BROCCOLI	1/4 oz. (1 pkt.)	2-3 oz.	Spring	Late summer
BROCCOLI SPROUTS	1/4 oz. (2 pkts.)	2-3 oz.	Early Spring	Jan. to March—July to Aug.
CABBAGE	1/4 oz. (2 pkts.)	3-4 oz.	Early Spring	Jan. to April—July to Oct.
CARROT	1 oz.	4 lbs.	Spring	All year round
CAULIFLOWER	1/4 oz.	2 oz.	Early Spring	May to August
CELERY	1/4 oz. (2 pkts.)	4 oz.	Spring (rather late)	January 15th to June 15th
CHEERVIL	1 oz.	1	Early Spring	February to May
CHICKORY	1/4 oz. (1 pkt.)	4 lbs.	Early Spring	February to April
COLLARDS	1/4 oz. (1 pkt.)	2-3 ozs.	Early Spring-Late Summer	All year round
CORN SALAD	2 oz.	15 lbs.	Late Spring	Mar. and April—Sept. to Nov.
CORN	1 1/2 lbs. per 100 hill.	3 lbs.	Early Spring	April 20th to July 15th
CUCUMBER	1/2 oz. (3 pkts.)	4 oz.	Late Spring	April 15th to June 15th
DANDELION	1/4 oz. (4 pkts.)	4 oz.	Spring	May and June
EGG PLANT	1/8 oz. (1 pkt.)	4 lbs.	Early Spring in Hot Bed	February to April
ENDIVE	1 oz.	2 lbs.	Spring	July to October
HORSERADISH	70 roots	1 lb.	Spring	January to May
KALE	1/4 oz. (1 pkt.)	4 lbs.	Early Spring	Jan. to April—July to Oct.
KOHLRABI	1/4 oz. (1 pkt.)	4 lbs.	Early Spring	Jan. to May—July to Oct.
LEEK	1/2 oz.	1 1/2 to 2 lbs.	Early and Late Spring	January to March
LETTUCE	1/2 oz. (3 pkts.)	3 lbs.	Late Spring-Early Summer	All year round
MUSKMELON	1/2 oz. (3 pkts.)	2-4 lbs.	Late Spring	April 20th to June
WATERMELON	1 oz.	2-3 lbs.	Spring	May to June
MUSTARD	1/4 o. (1 pkt.)	8 lbs.	Late Spring	February to May
OKRA	1/4 oz.	3 lbs.	Early Spring	April 15th to June
ONION	1/4 oz. (1 pkt.)	3 lbs.	Spring	November to March
PARSLEY	1/4 oz. (2 pkts.)	3 lbs.	Early Spring	All year round
PARSNIP	1/2 oz.	80 lbs.	Early and Late Spring	March to June
PEAS	2 lbs.	5-6 sacks	Early Spring in Hot-Beds	All year round
PEPPER	1/4 oz. (1 pkt.)	3 or 4 lbs.	Late Spring	February to March
POTATO, Irish	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	Late Spring	January to May
POTATO, Sweet	75 slips.	1 lb.	Spring	May to June
PUMPKIN	1/2 oz. (2 pkts.)	2,420	Spring	All year round
RADISH	1 oz.	10 lbs.	Late Spring	January to April
RHUBARB	1/2 oz.	15 lbs.	Late Spring and Fall	February to May
RHUBARB, Roots	33 plants	2-3 lbs.	Late Spring in Hot Bed	May to June
SALSIFY	1 oz.	2 ozs.	Spring and Summer	August to April
SPINACH	1/2 oz. (2 pkts.)	1-2 lbs.		
SQUASH	1/8 oz. (1 pkt.)			
TOMATO	1/2 oz. (3 pkt.)			
TURNIP				

IMAZU INSECT KILLER

Harmless to human, animals, plants, and flowers. Deadly to practically all harmful insects. No noxious fumes or unpleasant odors. Dissolve soap in water and add **Imazu Insect Killer**; then add water to desired volume.

CHART FOR THE USE OF IMAZU

VEGETABLES	INSECTS	Solution per lb. Imazu Insect Killer		For Dust Spray Mix the Following Quantities Thoroughly		
		WATER	SOAP	LIME	SULPHUR	IMAZU
Beans.....	Aphis, Red Spider.....	40 gals. 1	lb. 20 lbs.	80 lbs.	4 lbs.	4 lbs.
Cauliflower and Cabbage.....	Aphis, Lettuce Blight.....	50 gals. 1½	lbs. 70 lbs.	30 lbs.	4 lbs.	4 lbs.
Lettuce, Parsley, Spinach.....	Mildew, Cling Worm, Cut Worm.....	50 gals. 1	lb. 80 lbs.	80 lbs.	5 lbs.	5 lbs.
Celery.....	Aphis, Blight, Cling Worm.....	50 gals. 2	lbs. 20 lbs.	20 lbs.	6 lbs.	6 lbs.
Onion.....	Thrips.....	50 gals. 1	lb. 50 lbs.	50 lbs.	4 lbs.	4 lbs.
Cucumber.....	Aphis, Beetle, Mildew.....	40 gals. 1	lb. 80 lbs.	20 lbs.	5 lbs.	5 lbs.
Squash.....	Aphis, Beetle.....	50 gals. 1	lb. 50 lbs.	50 lbs.	3 lbs.	3 lbs.
Peas.....	Aphis, Mildew, Worm.....	40 gals. 1	lb. 20 lbs.	80 lbs.	4 lbs.	4 lbs.
Pepper.....	Aphis, Weevil.....	40 gals. 1	lb. 60 lbs.	40 lbs.	4 lbs.	4 lbs.
Tomatoes.....	Aphis, Worm.....	50 gals. 1	lb. 50 lbs.	50 lbs.	4 lbs.	4 lbs.
Melon, Cantaloupe.....	Aphis.....	50 gals. 1	lb. 70 lbs.	30 lbs.	4 lbs.	4 lbs.
Strawberry.....	Beetle, Mildew.....	40 gals. 1½	lbs. 30 lbs.	70 lbs.	6 lbs.	6 lbs.
	Aphis, Red Spider.....	50 gals. 2	lbs. 30 lbs.	70 lbs.	6 lbs.	6 lbs.
	Caterpillar, Cutworm.....	40 gals. 1½	lbs. 30 lbs.	70 lbs.	6 lbs.	6 lbs.
FLOWERS						
Dahlias, Carnations.....	Aphis, Mildew.....	60 gals. 1	lb. 30 lbs.	70 lbs.	5 lbs.	5 lbs.
Cineraris, Sweet Peas.....	Aphis, Mildew.....	70 gals. 1	lb. 40 lbs.	60 lbs.	5 lbs.	5 lbs.
Roses, Crysanthemums.....		80 gals. 1	lb. 20 lbs.	80 lbs.	5 lbs.	5 lbs.
Violets, Gladiolas.....		60 gals. 1	lb. 20 lbs.	80 lbs.	5 lbs.	5 lbs.

Where Infestation is heavy or species more resistant, a stronger solution may be used to obtain effective results. In such cases, the volume of water may be reduced to as low as 25 per pound of IMAZU INSECT KILLER. REGISTERED WITH STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Prices: 1-lb. can \$1.50; 5-lb. can \$7.00; 10-lb. can \$12.00; 25-lb. can \$25.00.

Postage of 5 cents charged for every pound on all insecticides ordered from states outside of California.

Please inquire for prices on Fish Oil Soap, giving quantity required.

